## TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches. MPTON, June 11.—The Hansa touched at LONDON, June 11.—Noon.—Consols 94; Bonds 73.

LYERROOL, June 11.—Noon.—Cotton dull; Uplands 114; Orleans 114; sales 7000 bales. Corn 36s.

Pork declined 78s. Common Rosin 7s.; Fine 12.

Turpentine 33; Tallow 43s. 6d.

LONDON, June 11.—2 P. M.—Consols 944.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—2 P. M.—Corn 35s. 9d.; others steady. Arrived, the Peruvian and City of Baltimore. LONDON, June 11—Noon.—Consols 944; Bonds 73.

LONDON, June 11 - Evening. - Consols, 943. Bonds, 73.
LIVERPOOL, June 11—Evening.—Cotton closes
dull. Sales 8000 bales. Midding Uplands, 11;
Orleans, 11; Manchester advices unfavorable.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

The President is under consideration.

The President has advices from Tennessee of petitioners who have applied simultaneously to Thomas and to Brownlow for protection from outrages; thus giving Brownlow the opportunity and Thomas the right to correct them.

The President is not very well. He is threatenened with Bright's disease.

There is a Cabinet meeting to day. It is stated ened with Bright's disease.

There is a Cabinet meeting to day. It is stated that Stanton only will sustain the District Commanders in their alleged illegal assumption of

wm. Bell will relieve Knox in the supervision of the Government finances at New Orleans, official duties requiring the presence of Knox here. The attorneys in Surratt's case are engaged in wrangling over jury technicalities, originating

wrangling over jury technically with the prosecution.

It is supposed that Stansberry's views, involving restraints upon District Commanders, will be discussed in Cabinet to-day. His views regarding registration will be enforced by high authority.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$416,000.

All the members of the Cabinet attended a prolonged session to-day. The President was in his

All the members of the Cabinet attended a prolonged session to-day. The President was in his
near health.

Information has reached the Land Office from a
gentlemen who is making a Western tour, who says
that the country teems with crops and fruits.

Ninety-nine Bonds were stolen from the Treasury recently. They were in an unfinished condition. No loss is apprehended either to the Govarnment or the public from the theft.

The discussion of the Jury question was continued to the adjournment of the Court with no
decision.

decision.

The following is an extract from the New York.

Tribune of this morning: "Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed; and a summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With a summer session, the President's functions will most assuredly be so limited that it will not be in his power ever after to remove any General commanding."

RICHMOND, June 11. Senator Wilson, of Massa husetts, Charles W. Storre, H. H. Coleridge leorge N. Bond, F. W. Bird, E. W. Slack, and R. George N. Bond, F. W. Bird, E. W. Slack and R. M. Morse, of the same State; George H. Baker, of Philadelphia; Jao. Ily, J. G. Holbrook, G. F. Noyes, of New York, and Hon. Chas. Gibbons, Speaker of the Tennsylvanis House of Delugates, arrived here this evening. They will meet several prominent Virginians at the Governor's House to hight to have a conference as to how the two wings of the Republicair party—that represented by the late Richmond Convention, and that which proposes to hold a Convention at Charlettswille... may be reconstituted. old a Convention at Charlottsville-may be recon

At the Republican Conference this evening at the Governor's Mansion, a free Conference with forty or fifty gentlemen was held upon the prospects of the State election, the strength of the Republican party to John M. Botts, Mr. Hunnicutt. Judge Underwood, and others took part in the discussion. About a dose thilted persons were present.

The Conference is still in session, with little prospect of advantaging on a common platform.

p, June 11. Schofield issued a circular to all the Providents of Boards of Registration, urging them to finish their work by the end of

Horses W. Hovey, school teacher of friedmen, our icted of whipping a child, not belonging to he school, was sonteneed to \$100 fine and one month's imprisonment. Gen. Schofield remitted he fine, and the Governor remitted the imprison-New York News.

to case of the Mayor and Aldernan ve. ce Commissioner, the decision was ren-ainst the latter. The case was brought by against the right of the Police Com-

New York. June 11 in the case of the Inter-national Life Insurance Company, London, where organiums were paid in Confederate money, the definite helds that the agency was revoked by the lot of war in 1861, and denies the liabilities on pre-

REW ORLEANS, June 11.—The following advices any been received, via Havana, from Tampico, lay 30. General Gomes still holds out, having concurred against Juarea in favor of Ortega. On the morning of the 14th a portion of the garrison welded for Juarea, when a fight ensued in the treets, being five hours. The revolted party ere put to flight, some taking refuge on board by United States steamer Yantic, and on some eraliant vessels, while many were shot seeking laces of safety. The forces of Juarea are drawing their lines around this place, probably to give the soon.

The United States flag ship Delicto. Commodore Design, with Admiral Palmer aboard, left for Ben-meous to transfer the Admiral and flag to the United States steamakin Susquehanna, and thetice

Frame Central and South America.

It we York, June 11.—The Arisona has arrived and Aspinwall, bringing \$659,000 treasure.

Mr. Prevost, Consul at Guayaquil, is dead.

The Panama Herald says that a destructive colored by the Combis States. The lathmus as yet is tranquil, a Mosquera threatens to send troops there. A subject of members of Congress have been arrest-by order of Mosquera and the majority of them clared traitors. The President of Panama has dered a commercial war tax, at which the foreign musls have protested. The President of the Union the ground of Mosquera having turned traitor, se port of Santa Martha is blockaded.

The Central American news is unimportant.

The Central American news is unimportant. holers has disappeared from Nicoregus. Peru advices state that the veteran General Casello has taken the field as leader of the revolu-Marine News.

ved report a heavy northwest gale off the New York, June 11 — Ten vessels, carrying over 1000 passengers, all in good sanitary condition, arrived yesterday. The cholera is reported to have disappeared from nearly all parts of the

Domestic Markets

New York, June 11.—Stocks heavy. Money 6a7. Gold 1872. Sterling time 104; Sight 104, 5-30's, coupons, 110. Flont steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; 152c. lower. Pork \$22 87. Lard and Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull; Middling Uplanda 264-27. Preights dull. EVENING DISPATCH.

EVENING DISPATOR.

Btocks active. Gold 37‡. Registered 62 Bonds 105‡a106‡. Coupons 110. Flour easier. State \$3a 11.50; Southern 210.50a1550. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined 2a3c. New Western \$1a1.07; Old 31.Hal.12. Perk firmer at \$21.85a22.15. Lard heavy. Cotton easier at 26‡. Carolina rice 11½a13. Sugar steady. Coffee tirm and Molasses steady. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm.

Baltimore, June 11.—Good Virginia and Maryland red Wheat sold, at \$2.60a2.65; choi: \$2.70a.2.75. Corn steady; good to prime white \$1.04a.1.06; yellow \$1.08a1.10; mixed western 95. Sugar firm. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whiskey very dull; \$3a,85 in bond.

Cincinnati, June 11.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull and unsettled. Gotton dull; no demand at 24a,24½. Whiskey firm at 30, in bond. Pork dull at \$22. Bacon unchanged. Lard in demand at 12.

rord duit 12.

New Obligans, June 11.—Sales 950 bales; dull and unchanged; Low Middlings, 24c.; receipts in three days, 1850 bales, against 2112; exports same time, 9137. Sugar, Louisiana low to fair, 12a12½. Muscovado Molasses quoted at 47½a50c. Flour dull and irregular; superfine, \$10 50a10 75; choice family, \$17 00a19 00. Corn dull and drooping; yellow and mixed, \$1 10a1 17½; white, \$1 20. Oats quiet at 95a96c. Pork dull and held at \$24 00; no sales. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 91a10c; ribbed sides, 124c.; clear sides, 13½. Gold 364. Sterling 47a51. New York sight Exchange the premium.

BILE, June 11.—Market quiet; sales 400 bales.

Middlings 221. Receipts 326.

BAYANKAH, June 11.—Cotton dull and nominal;
Low Middling, 2320., and closed with a downward
tendency; receipts, 370 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 11.—Cotton market quiet. Sales
72 bales—Middlings 25. Receipts 30 bales.

illustration in the following unexpected quarter: "Lord GRANVILLE, Chancellor of the University of London, remarked on a recent public occasion that he had been charged by a Bishop in the House of Lords with incompetence to discuss the subject of education, on the ground that he had no children. 'A recent circumstance,' he gravely added, 'has put me in a better position; but I cannot say that has changed a single view I ever held on the subject of education.' That was a neat use to put a baby to."

The English Admiralty have just issued an order The English Admiralty have just issued an order pyohibiting officers from wearing whiskers "of such mordinate size and length as to resemble beards." The Lords do not state at what point of size and length the whisker cease to be a whisker and becomes a beard. THE WRONGS OF WOMEN.

Tuis subject has lately attracted considerable attention in England, because of the able advocates that have it at present in hand. The Westmins Review, free from all prejudice in favor of the established order of things, and devoid of all reverence for mere antiquity, has thrown its pages open to the earnest pleading for woman suffrage. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, one of the ablest men in England, and perhaps the only philosopher in her Par liament, in pursuit of opinion long entertained, and without the fear of opposition or ridicule, presented his views recently in Parliament, in the shape of an amendment to Mr. DISRAELI'S reform bill, moving to substitute for "male persons" simply

The debate took place on the evening of the 20th ult., and, at the hour when members are in the habit of going into the refreshment room. Dis BAELI, it is said, had privately promised Mr. MILL that he was not opposed to the measure, and though he might not at present be able to vote for t, he would see that he should have every opportunity to bring the question fairly before the House; and accordingly DISEARLI, and several other members of the Government sat out the discussion, and some of them even participated in it. Mr. GLADSTONE was all attention, Mr. BRIGHT looked skeptical; the Ladies' Gallery was crowded One who was present writes, "The House was

still as death when Mr. MILL arose. His solemn nlear voice struck a deep chord in the House at once. He never before made so grand a speech either in matter or manner. He began his address in a thin House; but when it was announced in the refreshment room that he was speaking, chops and steaks were hurried down, and a coninuous file of members began the stream in until he seats were well filled." Mr. MILL's earnest ess and his style will be seen from the following assages, which we take from the report of the debate in the London Times of the 21st. He was speaking of the relations between the sexes in an ra long gone by, in which men and women were eparated in every respect:

"Then the man spent his hours of leisure among men; all his friendships, all his real intimacies were with men; with men alone did he converse on any serious subject; the wife was either a plaything or an upp r servant. All this among the educated classes is changed; men no longer give up their spare time to outdoor exercises and boisgrous conviviality with male associates; the home the damping the ascendancy. The two sexes now really pass their lives together. The women of the family are the man's habitual society; the wife is his chief associate, his most confidential friend, and often his most trusted counsellor. This brought down the house as well as the gal-

"Nor does a man," continued the speaker, "wish to have for his nearest companion, linked so close-y with himself, and whose wishes and preferences have so strong a claim upon him, one whose thoughts are alien from those which occupy his own mind—one who can give neither help, nor comfort, nor support to his noblest feelings and pur-

fort, nor support to his noblest feelings and purposes."

"Sir, the time has come when, if women are not raised to the level of men, men will be put down to theirs. The women of a man's family are either a stimulus and a support to his higher aspirations, or a drag upon them. You may keep them ignorant of politics, but you cannot keep them from concerning themselves with the least respectable part of politics—its personalities. If they do not understand, and cuntot enter into the man's feelings of public duty, they do care about his rrivate interests, and that is the scale into which their weight is certain to be thrown. They are an influence always at hand, cooperating with his selfish promptings, watching and taking advantage of every moment of moral irresolution, and doubting the strength of every temptation. Even if they maintain a modest neutrality, their mere absence of sympathy hangs a dead weight upon fils moral energies, and makes him averse to incur sacrifices which they will feel, and to forego worldly successes, and, advantages in which they would share, for the sake of objects which they cannot appreciate."

cannot appreciate."
It was notable that throughout the speech there was an absence of that laughter with which some had prophesied the whole matter was to be laughed down. There were laughs, indeed; but they were clicited by the hits with which the speaker brough to the dust so 1 e of the traditional absurdities tha naunt people's minds on the subject—as when he said: "Under an idle notion that the beauties of said. Under an idle notion that the beauties of character of the two sexes are mutually anomy at ible, men are afraid of manly women; but those who have reflected on the nature and power of social influences know that when there are not manly women there will not much longer be manly men. He went on to show that the two sexes must rise or sink together, and that a truly human society is impossible so long as the law classes women with "children, idiots and lunatics." In reply to the argument that women have abready power enough, he made a point that told on the House, by declaring that it was a part of his case that women had great power, but that it was now indirect and irresponsible. He wanted to make her feel her conscience interested in its honest exercise, and that her power is not a mere means of personal ascendancy. "I want to make her influence work by a manly interchange of opinions, and not by cajolery. I want to awaken in her the political point of honor."

"If should like to see," he said, a return laid be-

out of honor."
"I should like to see," he said, a return laid be-pre this House of the number of women who are inually beaten to death, kicked to death, or trodannually beaten to death, kicked to death, or trod-den to death, by their male protectors. [Hear, hear.] I should like this document to contain, in an opposite column, a return of the sentences passed in those cases in which the dastardly crim-inal did not get off altogether; and, in a third col-umn, a comparative view of the amount of proper-ty the unlawful taking of which had, in the same sessions or assizes by the same judge, been thought worthy of the same degree of punish-ment. [Cheers.] We should thus obtain an arithmetical estimate of the value set by a male arithmetical estimate of the value set by a male legislature and male tribunals upon the murder of a woman by habitual torture, often prolonged for years, which, if there be any shame in us, would make us hang our heads. [Cheers,] Sir, before it is contended that women do not suffer in their interests especially as women, they not being represented, it must be considered whother the law, and those practices which law can reach, treat women in every respect as favorably as men. Well, sir, is that the case? As to education, for example. We continually hear it said that the education of mothers is the most important part of the education of continuity hear is said that the education of the country, because they educate the men. Is there as much importance really attached to it? Are there many fathers who care as much, or are willing to expend as much for the good education of their daughters as of their sons? Where are in e

their daughters as of their sons? Where are in equiversities, where the public schools, where the schools of any high description for them? [Hear.] If it is said that girls are best educated at home, where are the training-schools for governesses? What has become of the endowments which the bounty of our forefathers established for the instruction, not of boys alone, but of boys and girls indiscriminately? I am informed by one of the highest authorities on the subject that in the majority of the deeds of endowment the provision was for education generally, and not specially for majority of the deeds of endowment the provision was for education generally, and not specially for boys. One great endowment, Christ's Hospital, was designed expressly or both; that establishment maintains and educates 1100 boys and exactly 26 girls. Then, when they have attained womanhood, how does it fare with that large and increasing portion of the sex, who, though sprung from the educated classes, have not inherited a provision, and not having obtained one by marriage, or disdaining to marry merely for a provision, depend on their exertions for support? Hardly any decent educated occupation saye one is open to them. They are either governesses or nothing."

Considerable surprise was manifested when the sturdy old Roman Catholic, Sir George Bowyer, announced his determination to go with Mr. MILL He maintained that taxation and representation nust go together. He had no fear of the result. This country is governed by a woman, and history shows that among female sovereigns there has oeen a larger proportion of great rulers than

The subject was discussed by KABSLAKE, DEN MAN, FAWORT, LAING, BOWYER and some others. The result of the vote we have already laid before our readers; yeas 73, nays 196; a number in its favor altogether unlooked for ; and among them we see such men as HUGHES, STANSFIELD, TAYLOR, Lord AMBERLEY, OLIPHANT and the O'DONOGHUE, in short all the leading Radicals except John

We would not wish to be understood as endors ing all that Mr. Mull said, not in the part of his speech which we have quoted, but in what we are ompelled to pass by for want of space. However, his remarks may apply to the existing condition of things in England, it would be easy to question their applicability to this country. We may return to the subject at an early day, and then confine our attention to that part of the subject which more immediately concerns us.

Mrs. Caroline H, Dill, of Boston, has just published a book, entitled "The College, the Market, and the Court; or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labor and Law,"—one of the most able and thoroughly exhaustive treatises on this subject; and at the same time one of profound interest, entertaining as well as instructive. The ball is moving, and now that the black man has the right of suffrage, the "spirit of the age" will not rest till the same boon is bestowed on the white and the black woman. And then, when all that shall have black woman, And then, when all that shall have been accomplished, what then? Then comes Mr. CUMMINGS' "Last Woe," we suppose.

"Do you believe in the appearance of spirits, father?" asked a rather fast young man of his indulgent sire. "No, Iom, but I believe in their disappearance, since I missed my bottle of Bourbon last night," said the old gentleman.

GEORGE'S STATION, S. C., June 7, 1867.

ONE PRICE

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW

CLOTHING

Adapted to this market, than we

have ever offered. We have given

particular attention in getting up

this Stock to lightness of fabric,

strength of material and durability

of color. Much the larger portion

of our Stock is made in our own

workshop, and we warrant it in

every respect equal to custom work.

We have Goods not of our own man-

ufacture, such as are usually sold

into consideration the depressed

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We give below some of our lead-

BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE

THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSI-

BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE

SILK MIX TRICOT, DIFFERENT MIX-

DARK BROWN GRAIN DE POUDER

BLACK DRESS SUITS, ranging in price

In addition to the above, we have

many good Styles of LIGHT AND

CASSIMERES

IN FULL SUITS

And in Pants and Vests.

ALSO,

MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Fancy

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assort-

ment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH.

ING GOODS, we wish to call parti-

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements to

have our SHIRTS made by our own

Pattern, and we think they will

compare favorably in style and fit

THEY COMPRISE FOUR QUAL-

ITIES, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50, and

We invite the attention of COUN-

TRY MERCHANTS and PLANT

ERS TO OUR STOCK, which we

are selling in quantities at very low

CORNER OF HASEL,

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cular attention to our

DARK FANCY

ALPACA SACKS

DRAP DEETE SUITS

sal desire to buy goods cheap.

ing prices:

be glad to show our customers.

ment of

party hate, and the absence of those social amenities, which heretofore distinguished the more get away from the incessant din of controversy about the "Constitutional Amendment." the bask a little while in the genial sunshine of a truly gala day. Such a day we had at this place yesterday, at the Academy which is under the control of Mr. Morgan Connon, a distinguished graduate of South Carolina College, in the days of its "beauty and its glory," and who has made a broad and enduring impress by his labors among the young

Wamination and Pic Nic.

After the examination of the school, which discovered some bright examples of precocity, and much careful and judicious training, the audience were invited to partake of a substantial collation, which had been furnished by the patrons of the school, and many were the joyous countenances we beheld. We beheld, as we elbowed four way through the assemblage of gentlemen to where a throng of pretty girls-blue eyes and golden haira whole battalion of houris-had formed in front of the temporary stage.

their seats, to listen to a literary address by P. J. MALONE, Esq., of Walterboro. It would be impossible to do justice to this address in the compass of a newspaper paragraph, so I will content myself with saying that it was a learned and well written paper, better suited, perhaps, for an essay, but nevertheless delivered in a finished and highly oratorical style. It was, to say the least, an eloquent effort, and creditable to the accomplished young gentleman, who, I learn, was in former days a pupil of Mr. CONNOB. His leading idea was innovation-change, and he labored to show that it is only by reactions-partial evil-that we may hope to see the crowning good of life ac complished. After the address, the auditors were entertained, as a finale, by the rendition of som humorous plays—among others, "Major Jones Courtship," in which the young aspirants for his trionic applause impersons ed the several characters appointed them in a manner exceedingly creditable to themselves.

The assemblage then dispersed, feeling tha they had spent a truly pleasant day, that they had arrived at an oasis in the desert, and it is to be hoped that this pleasant and idyl-like meeting may perpetuate a spirit of kindly feeling, and, i the language of the orator of the day, "that all of our people may realize that while wealth may perish, learning is an enduring heritage; that it becomes a part of the man, and restores to its original beauty and majesty the defaced and sin-accursed image of its God." DELMONT.

THE ELECTIONS IN WASHINGTON.—It is shown that the result of the election in Washington was secured through the meanest and most shame-faced frauds on record. Thousands of negroes from Virginia and Maryland were colonized in that city by the Radicals, who were prepared to overcome the Conservative majority had it reached so high even as three thousand. On the following morning, the poor duped creatures were found huddled about on the corners of the streats, waiting for the faithless Radical Committee to supply them with food and the means of getting out of the city. They freely gave vent to their indignation, that after having performed their part of the contract, they were thus left to shift for themselves.

selves.

A plan for voting had been agreed upon between the two political parties, by which the blacks were to move up to the polls in one line and the whites in another, and four votes on each are to be alternately thrown; it was also agreed that no talking or canvassing should be induged in along the line. The Police Superintendent broke up this very fair arrangement, and, while permitting the negroes to vote first, suffered party drummers to pass up and down their line, examine their ballots, take from their hands Conservative tickets, and force upon them Radical tickets instead. The entire proceedings were of the most snameless char-acter. An investigation is to be had, at which the cheated negroes promise to give free testimony against the Radical managers. This is the way the election in the national capital was carried, as

the election in the national capital was carried, as reported, Republican.

The wretched creatures sitting half-starved in the streets, waiting for their new masters to come and take care of them, form as expressive a tableau by which to represent the fraud, the treachery, the meanness, and the inhumanity of those who employed thom for this work, as any that could be made up. Now let those Northern papers which have been so swift to proclaim their "Republican" victory in Washington, deal honestly enough by the poor negro, even if they, are indifferent to white citizens, to denounce the criminal and heartless proceedings by which their victory was secured. This is the first triumph of Radicalism at the capital of the nation. What a picture ism at the capital of the nation. What a picture of disgrace it is for the country and the civilized world to contemplate!—Boston Post.

and such trivial matters he was not an enthusiast, and when he borrowed a customer's bonds to raise money upon, or used up his father's and his father's partner's good name to further his gambling projects, or cover previous losses, he was still the good, obedient child, respectful, tender and solicitous towards his parent, and to the world decorous and polite. He has for some months past been enjoying prison life, notin its hard tack, short hair and hard, labor aspects, but as the well nurtured gentleman, to whom a poinade pot and a brocade dressing gown are not fuxuries but necessaries.

has been withdrawn from society long enough; his complexion is getting too pallid; the ennut of the jail and the coarse taste of the turnkeys the jail and the coarse taste of the turnkeys are becoming insupportable; hence the petitions for his release. Every man of note has signed in his behalf, clergymen have testified to his amiability and the loveliness of his disposition as a parent and a parishioner, and the Governor of New York has had regular siege laid to him to let the youth go free. His father, Mr, Morris Ketchum, who managed to save a comfortable estate from the havoc caused by his son's losses, is laboring manfully in his behalf. To some heartless newspaper strictures r cently issued in Albaboring manfully in his behalf. To some heartless newspaper strictures recently issued in Albanv, Mr. Morris argues against the deliberativeness
of his son's crimes; urges his temporary insanity,
his long suffering, his character, the fact that the
pecuniary losers by the young, man are anxious to
see him free, and supports his plea by argument,
testimony and illustration. The chances for Edward seem to be favorable. He had every reason
by position, wealth, education, &c., to be honest,
and he blossomed into a first-chop rascal. The
poor wight who becomes a burglar or forger from poor wight who becomes a burglar or forger from necessity serves his time in Sing-Sing, and society blesses the institution. Ketchum worries through a few months and reappears rather a hero than otherwise. As Sam Weller says, "this is a 'rum' old world to be sure." It is better to be Ketchum than a poor criminal caught.

North Caroling Items, by the clam giving way and washing out the ground on which the mill was located. The ground to those who knew it well, was always considered unsafe for a mill site. The mill was a very com-

Editor News :- Most of your readers will agree with me, that at this time of political confusion, colished walks of life, it is peculiarly pleasant to elective franchise," and other kindred topics, to

rentlemen of this section.

Immediately after dinner, the audience resumed

KETCHUM.—One of the corps of financial ir-regulars, and perhaps the leader, if coolness, intrepid ity and amount of plunder constitute the claim, if Mr. Edward B. Ketchum, of New York, or "Young Ned," as his friends familiarly called him. He wa need, as his friends taminary stated him. He was one of your model young men; went home early, never had a latch-key, never went into Delmonico's about 12 o'clock; put on a clean shirt every day and attended church regularly until overtaken by "disaster" in the shape of more forged checks than he was able to take up, and the discovery of certain a betractions and queer accounts in the

frm's books,

His was a speculative as well as religious mind.
Concerning the obligations of honosty, probity
and such trivial matters he was not an enthusiast,

necessaries.

His friends have come to the conclusion that h

Passing Away.—There are facts that speak most painfully of the destiny of the negro race in the South inder the blessings of freedom. We have one in point, related to us by a gentleman whose word no one has ever questioned. Mr. Sparks, a wealthy citizen of Louisiana, owned one hundred and eighty-three slaves, who were liberated by the government, and became scattered through the State. A short time since, he felt an interest to State. A short time since, he falt an interest to know what had become of them, and supply the wants of such as might be in a suffering condition. He followed them up by inquiry until all wore heard from, and out of the one hundred and eighty-three, but forty were found still living. We commend the fact to the negro's "peculiar friends" at the North .- Macon Telegraph.

DAMAGE TO THE Caors.—The heavy rains of last week caused much damage to the growing crops of cotton and corn in the counties of Anson, Richmond, and Montgomery. The wheat just maturing was also materially injured. The Wadesboro Argus says that the cotton on many plantations between that place and Charlotte was so badly injured last week by the cold weather that many farmers had it plowed up and corn planted instead.—Wilmington Dispatch.

MILL DESTROYED.—A new mill located on Jones' Creek, below Little's mill, just completed and become a superscript of the market.

We invite the market.

We invite the attention of Company of the market. Creek, below Little's mill, just completed, and belonging to Alfred Baucum and Neil McCormae, was almost entirely destroyed on Sunday forenoon

reaches us of the interfer yesterday, or arr. John Miller and wife, at their farm eleven miles from Kinston. Mr. Miller was hung on a tree a short distance from the house, and Mrs. Miller was shot through the head inside their dwelling. The mur-der is said to have been committed by a party of

We refrain from giving any of the conflicting ru-mors which are current as to the cause of the mur-der.—Newbern Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARKLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, VS. BARK BARKLEY, deceased, to present and establish their claims against his Estate, before me, on or before the 1st J. W. GRAY, day of July next.

NOTICE. - ALL PERSONS HOLDING Certificates of the EPRATH BURIAL GROUND, Calhoun street, and others having lawful claims thereto, are re mested to report the same as soon as convenient to th ecretary of the Eprath Society. By order of the President, H. MURLEY.

J. M. DUNCAN. Secretary.

\* TO THE PUBLIC.-THE JEWISH CON-REGATION (Berith Shalom) was organized in this city bout ten years ago, and for temporary purposes contructed a small building near the corner of St. Philip and Calhoun streets. In this humble House of God they have ever since worshipped. It was their design from the commencement to accumulate funds toward erecting a larger edifice, more commodious, and more in conso nance with the wants of the present age. But their savings were all swept away by the war, and nearly three thousand dollars, set spart for this purpose, were thus

The new house of worship is much needed, there being ready, and comprises a better assortonstant applications from new members, but no room accommodate them. The services of this congregadon are conducted in the German (almost identical with the Polish) Minhag. And this is the only synagogue in Charleston in which Israelites from Continental Europe can worship the God of their fathers in precisely the same forms, language and ceremonies as their fore-

They are, however, too poor to carry out such an enterprise unaided. They have the ground for the new synagogue, but not the means to construct the building. They therefore solicit assistance from their brethren and friends everywhere; both from those of the House of Israel, and from all others, of whatever faith or nation : elieving that the Great Author of all good will prompt many to step forward, and help them in this their tir of need. They are extremely solicitous to finish their new bu'lding before next Rosh Hashanah (September 30), as there is every reason to expect a large accession of vorshippers, far befond the capacity of the present small

The new synagogue will be a large and hands though not expensive, structure. Subscriptions or dona-tions will be gratefully received by any of the undersigned officers of the congregation

B. A. WEINBERG, President. G. COHEN, Vice-President. P. JACOBY, Secretary.

L. RICH, Treasurer. June 11 ## PROPOSALS FOR WOOD .- OFFICE EPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C. JUNE 10th, 1867,—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 20th day of June, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for irnishing the Quartermaster's Depot in this city with OAK AND PINE WOOD, from July 1st, 1867, to Deember 31st, 1867. Deliveries to be made on the Govern\_ nent Wharf in this city, at such times and in such quantitles as may be required by the Depot Quartermas ter. The wood delivered must be thoroughly seasoned ready-made, the difference we shall per cord of the kind of wood they propose to furnish Two good sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars ach, to be named for the faithful performance of the Contract. Bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. In fixing our prices, from which Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and narked "Proposals for furnishing Wood." we make no deviation, we have taken J. D. STUBBS.

Brevt. Lieut. Col. & A. Q. M. June 10

NOTICE.-THE STEAMSHIP MANHAT-TAN, WOODHULL Master, is discharging her cargo at her dock, Adger's South Wharf. Consignees will, therefore, ttend to the receiving of their goods at that point. STREET BROTHERS & CO., Agents. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

L. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, it its use is per-

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Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter en-Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The mly true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instan-No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others re mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, Factory, No. 81 Barcley

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferen wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

April 22 3mos\* No 42 Cedar street, New York. NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishin - to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S, C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7 A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER

ountry home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of tw.nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCAS-IAN BALM, and onsidered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-sonal appearance on hundred fold. It is simple in its ombination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleanging and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

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THE AIKEN PRESS

THE AIRENT RECAY

T IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF
Alken, S. C., a Weekly paper under the above title,
to be devoted to General Intelligence—Political, Commercial, Social, Literary, and Religious—with a Depart
ment of Agriculture, including the Field, the Orchard,
the Vineyard, and the Garden. A News Summary, to
contain a digost of the important events of the week
will occupy a p—tion of the paper, and particular attention will be given to the unsettled question of Labor, as
best adapted to our new condition, and the developmen
of the resources of the country in Manufactures, Agriculture, Fruit-raising, and Vine-growing.

Terms—\$3 a year, in advance, laure, Fruit-raising, advance,
Terms—\$3 a year, in advance,
H. W. RAVENEL, Editor.
January 2)

W. D. KIRKLAND, Publisher. THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. OUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in ad-

vance.

During the spring and fall seasons extra copies of the Obanoghuro News will be ofrculated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor Orangeburg News, February 25 Orangeburg, S

PUBLISHED IN WINNSBORO' S. C., AFFORDS A profitable medium for the advertising public of profitable medium for the advertising public of harleston.

We respectfully solicit their patronage for our mutual GAILLARD, DESPORTES & WILLIAMS. THE CAROLINA TIMES,

PUBLISHED AT ORANGEBURG C. H.

THIS PAPER CIRCULATES THROUGHOUT THE middle portion of the State, and offers the best facilities for advertisers. February 28

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS,

Headq'rs. Military Post of Charleston, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15th, 1867. NERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

I. The following are announced as Registration Preincts of the Military Post of Charleston, comprising the geographical Districts of Charleston, Berkeley, and Col-

CHARLESTON DISTRICT. PARISHES OF ST. PHILIP AND ST. MICHAEL. CITY OF CHARLESTON. FIRST PRECINCY.-Ward No. 1-City Hall. Ward N

-Court House. SECOND PRECINCY.-Ward No. 3-1st Poll, Market 2d Poll. Palmetto Engine House. Anson street. THIRD PRECINCY .- Ward No. 4-1st Poll, Engine Iouse, Archdale street; 2d Poll, Engine House corne eorge and College streets. FOURTH PRECINCY.-Ward No 5-Eagle Engine House

feeting street. Ward No. 6-Washington Engine House, Vanderhor Ward No. 7-Engine House in Columbus street.

Ward No. 8-WILET'S Wagon Yard, King street. BERKELEY DISTRICT. PARISHES OF CHRIST CHURCH, AND ST. THOMAS

AND ST. DENNIS. FIRST PRECINCY.—Mt. Pleasant Poll, Fifteen Mile House Poll, and St. Thomas' Muster House Poll. PARISH OF ST. ANDREW'S. SECOND PRECINCY.-Club House Poll, on the Main, and

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, COLLETON. THIRD PRECINCY.—Club House Poll, Edisto Island Bockville, Wadmalaw Island, and Legareville, John's Island. PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKELEY.

FOURTH PRECINCY.—Calamus Pond Poll; Fultz's Old Field Poll, and Black Oak Poll. FIFTH PRECINCY.-Biggin Church Poll and Strawber PARISH OF ST. JAMES', GOOSE CREEK.

School House Poll, James' Island.

Vassamasaw Poll. SEVENTH PRECINCY-Cross Roads Poll and Hickor PARISH OF ST. STEPHENS'.

SIXTH PRECINCY.—Goose Creek Poll, Tar Kiln Poll an

EIGHTH PRECINCY.-Pineville Poll and St. Stephen Depot Poll PARTSH OF ST. JAMES', SANTEE. NINTH PRECINCY.-Muster House Poll and Dutart

COLLETON DISTRICT. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH. FIRST PRECINOT.—Smoke's Cross Boads Poll and

Bell's Cross Roads Poll. SECOND PRECINCY .- Varn's Box Poll; Fork Box Poll; Horse Pen Box Poll. THIRD PRECINCY.-Walterboro' Poll; Blue House Pol

and Round O. Poll. FOURTH PRECINCY.-Ashepoo Poll; Maple Cane Poll. ST. GEORGE'S PARISH. FIFTH PRECINCY.-Cattle Creek Poll: Indian Field

Muster House Poll; Middle Poll and Summervill ST. PAUL'S PARISH. SIXTH PRECINCY.-Parish House Poll; Beech House

Poll and Rantowle's Poll. of the Boards of Registration for the Military Post of Charleston, may forward his application to these Headaddressed to Lieutenant J. F. Munson, 6th Infantry, Post Adjutant. Certificates must accompany the application, showing the applicant to be a fit and proper

III. The attention of applicants is called to the follow ing paragraphs of General Orders No. 18, from the Headuarters, Second Military District :

IV. All persons appointed to make the said Registration of voters and to conduct said election will be re quired, before entering upon their duties, to take an ubscribe the oath prescribed by the Act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office." And if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt per

never voluntarily borne arms against the United State since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have volunta rily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encourage nent to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; tha I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the port to any pretended government, authority, power of onstitution within the United States, hostile or inimical ereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to th best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all nemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true fait and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the

help me God, V. Members of the Boards of Registration will be a lowed as compensation, four dollars a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile travelled on duty. Officers of the army detailed for such duty. will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for at ance on Court Martials.

VII. It is essential that every Board of Registratio should be composed of persons of recognized considers ion and worth, fairly representing the population, and in whose impartiality and capacity the body of voters in the vincinage may have just reliance,

By-order of Breyt, Brig. Gen'l H. B. CLITZ. J. F. MUNSON. 1st Lieut, 6th Intantry, Post Adjutant.

OFFICIAL,

Headq'rs. Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20th, 1867. [GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.] It appears from sundry petitions and official repre-

entations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up an worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the require ments of law an observed in any of these estab endeavoring to assess and collect the whiskey tax, are frequently treated with dissespect, and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts, and violations of the internal revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is, esides, defrauded of a large mount of revenue ; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the authority rested in the Commanding General, it is ordered

I. The distillation or manufacture of whiskey or other spirits from grain, is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still, or other apparatus for this purpose, will be considered presump tive evidence of a violation of the Bevenue Laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premis. s. or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribuna composed of the Commanding Officer of the Post and two officers of the army, next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the Post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified and the Post Commander will hear and determine the case.

II. The penalties, punishments and forfeitures pr scribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or nanufacturing whiskey or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized. III. No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeitur

of stills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried into effect nutil reported to these Headquarters and approved by the Com anding General. IV. All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriff Constables, Police and others in authority, are required and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant in detecting

and prompt in giving information of the violation of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement. By command of Major-General DOE. SICKES. J. W. CLOUS. Captain 38th Infantry,

A. D. C. & A. A. A. G. Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Captain 38th Infantry w8 May 22 Aid-de-Camp. THE MARION STAR,

THE HARIUN STAK,

STABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, IS published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desare to extend their business in the Pee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advortising patrons, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly increasing, publish and distribute gratuitously 3000 extracopies of the STAR, during the business season this Fall.

Rates of Advartising liberal. Rates of Advertising liberal.

W. J. MCKERALL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE A, 1°
American (new) ship BOMBAY, F. C. Jordan
Commander, needs only 450 bales Cotton to
commander are according to the commander of the com For freight engagements apply to

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Union Wharves.

for Washington City and Georgetown, D. C.,
Newburyport, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., Beltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Providence
and New Haven. Apply to H. F. BAKER & CO.,
June 12 S No. 20 Cumberland street.

VESSELS WANTED, TO LOAD

FOR NEW YORK. THE SHIP
MISSOURI, Captain EDWARDS, will sail during
this week. For heavy freight (which will be
(aken at very low rates) apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
June 11
Napter's Bange. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO
VESSELS TO LOAD LUMBER.
Apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
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FOR BALTIMORE.

the state of those a slow, THE PAVORITE STEAMSHIP FALCON,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

E. C. REED, COMMANDER, WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT, ON THURSDAY
No. 1 Union Wharves.
For Freight or Passage, having good Cabin accommo-

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER

PLANTER

CAPTAIN J. T. FOSTER. WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODATION W WHARF on Monday, the 17th inst., and leaven Thursday Night, 20th.
All Freights must be prepaid.
No freight received after sunset.
For freight engagements, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents.
June 12

Accommodation Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, THE SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP 'MANHATTAN," M. S. WOODHULL Commander.

WILL LEAVE ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF, ON Saturday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. accommodations for passengers.

All outward Freight engagements must be made at the offic. of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 East Bay.

AP Passage engagements and matters connected with
inward Freight will be attended to by STREET
BEOTHERS & CO., No. '4' East Bay.

STREET BEOTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Agents

FOR NEW YORK. REGITLAR HINTED STATES MAIL LINE

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAM-SHIPS SARAGOSSA, GRANADA, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY SATURDAY. THE STEAMSHIP E B. SOUDER,

WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIO
WHARF OR SATURDAY, June 16th, at
- o'clock
June 10 RAVENEL & CO. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Mail Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,

CAPTAIN MARSHMAN, WILL LEAVE NOBTH ATLAN'I IO
WHARF Wednesday, June 12th, at 3
o'clock.
Line composed of Steamers "MONEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, No. 49 East Bay. June 10 FOR SAVANNAH. THE STEAMER



"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURTHEN.

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY
Tuesday Night, at 9 o'clock, for Savannah.
For freight or passage apply on board or to office of
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May 10
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FOR PALATKA, FLA., FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. VIA SAVANNAH, GA.



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obile and New Orienns at Savannah.

All freight must be paid here by shippers.
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May 10 wf South Atlantic Wharf. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA

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T PILOT BOY....... Captain W. T. McNELTT.
T ELIZA HANCOX.... Captain J. K. RECHARDSOF The FANNIE leaves Charleston every Monday, and savannah every Wednesday, touching at Bluffton going

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Freight received daily and stored free of charge.

Freight to all points except Savannah must be prepaid,
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Savannah, Ga. Savannah, Ga.

N. B.—Through Tickets sold at the Office of the Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS NORTHERN LIGHT. WESTERN METROPOLIS. TLANTIC. Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., New York, every second Sat-

urday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bromen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its gremen, at the following takes, page 1886; Steerage, \$25, First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$25, From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York, First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43, EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First

S PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT \$1 50 PEE year, in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual ates. G. E. ELFORD,

Editor and Proprietor